THE [Numb. 694.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 24, 1758.

PETERSBURG, April 24.

IT is certain that Sir Robert Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter, in the ſeveral Conferences he has had with the Chancellor Count Woronzoff, made ſome Overtures to him, concerning the Means by which the King of Great-Britain thinks an Accommodation might ſpeedily be bro't about between the jarring Powers; to theſe Overtures Sir Robert added the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his Britannic Majeſty's Confidence in the Empreſs's good Intentions, and eſpecially in the Succeſs of her good Offices, if ſhe would employ them to the ſame End with that Monarch. In Anſwer to which, Count Woronzoff told the Britiſh Miniſter, "That the Engagements which the Empreſs had contracted, with Regard to the general Affairs of Europe, not being incompatible with the good Underſtanding that ſubſiſted betwixt her and the King of Great-Britain, her Imperial Majeſty's Intention was to perſevere in that good Underſtanding; but the Engagements which her Imperial Majeſty had entered into with the Courts of Vienna, Verſailles and Dreſden, did not permit her to recede therefrom, before the End of Alliance be anſwered, which is to procure for the Empreſs Queen, and the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, a proper Indemnification for the Invaſion of their Dominions, and Satisfaction for the other Prejudices they have ſuffered from the War begun againſt them by the King of Pruſſia." As Sir Robert Keith does not make any Diſpoſitions that indicate an Intention to leave this Place, we infer from it, that he intends to wait till Time, or the Events of the Campaign, produce Circumſtances more favourable to the Propoſitions he has made.

Toulon, April 27. M. de la Clue, Chief d'Eſcadre, arrived Yeſterday in our Road, with the Ocean of 84 Guns, the Redoubtable, Guerrier, Souveraine and Centaur, of 74, the Content and Lion of 64, the Hipopotame of 56, the Oriflamme of 50 Guns, and the Oiſeau Frigate, which he had under his Command at Carthagena, where he has been long detained by contrary Winds, and the Enemy's ſuperior Fleet. Several of theſe Ships are to be diſarm'd: The Souveraine and the Lion remain armed, and are to form a Squadron with the Triton of 64 Guns, the Temeraire and Couronna of 74 each, the Fier of 50 Guns, and the Chimere of 36, whoſe Deſtination is not yet known, nor are their Captains nominated. The Fantaſque will be launched the 4th of next Month. The Altier, Protecteur and Modeſt, alſo of 64 Guns each, will be ready for the Sea in three Months.

Breſt, April 27. The Command of the Formidable Man of War, of 80 Guns, is given to M. de Blenac, with full Power to command by Sea and Land at Louiſburg; to which Place he is to ſail with the Intrepide, of 74 Guns, the Heros of 64, the Raiſonable of 64 [*now in Portſmouth Harbour*] and ſome Frigates, which are fitting out with all poſſible Diligence.

Le Bizarre and L'Echo are not yet ſailed; and L'Eveille is ſunk in the Harbour. We are employed in cleaning it; but it will be a Work of great Difficulty to weigh her up, being overſet by a ſudden Guſt of Wind.

Florence, May 6. Yeſterday in the Evening a Courier from Rome to Bologna paſſed through this City, with Notice of the Pope's Deceaſe on the ſecond Inſtant in the Morning.

From the Camp of the Army of Execution at Bareith, May 8.

A large Train of Artillery is juſt arrived from Nuremberg, under the Eſcorte of a Detachment of Infantry. We have begun to fortify the Camp, which has been choſen with great Judgment, and is certainly a very advantageous One.

Stockholm, May 9. The Court ſigned on the 27th ult. a Treaty with M. Panin the Ruſſian Ambaſſador; by which ten Swediſh Ships of the Line and four Frigates are to join a Ruſſian Squadron of 15 Sail of the Line and 4 Frigates, as ſoon as Advice ſhall be received of the Appearance of an Engliſh Fleet in the Baltick.

A Body of 10,000 Men deſtined for Pomerania are already in Motion: The firſt Diviſion will embark at Carelſcroon the 25th.

Ratiſbon, May 16. The whole Body of Saxons are to march into Bohemia and Moravia, where they will be joined by ſome Bavarian Troops. 'Tis ſaid that they will be commanded by Prince Xavier, Son to the King of Poland.

Prague, May 17. M. de Ville is retired to Brinn with his Cavalry, after throwing his Infantry into Olmutz, the Garriſon of which is 9000 ſtrong.

May 23. The Generals Haddick and Kleefield entered Saxony in three Parts, on the 18th Inſtant, and have occupied Marienbourg, Altenbourg and ſome other Towns. The Pruſſians have retired, and abandoned Scoppau, Chemnitz, Dippolſwold, and other Places.

Marbourg, May 18. The Contingent of Prince Waldeck having fallen into the Hands of the Pruſſians, they have been releaſed, after taking an Oath not to ſerve againſt the King of Pruſſia, or his Allies.

Duſſeldorp, May 19. The French continue quiet, waiting for Reinforcements, which daily arrive.

Erlang, May 22. It has been determined by the King of Pruſſia to begin to beſiege Olmutz in Form on the 19th Inſtant.

Paris, May 22. The grand Armament fitting out by the Engliſh furniſhes our Politicians with great Matter for Speculation. 'Tis ſaid to be compoſed of 200 Sail, on board of which are 16,000 Troops. We ſuppoſe their Deſtination is ſomewhere towards the Coaſt of Aunis, particularly the Iſland of Rhe and Oleron, and perhaps Rochefort. Be it however as it will, Orders are ſent to Marſhal Thomond to be continually upon his Guard.

May 26. The Garriſon of Rochefort is 7800 ſtrong. The Batteries along the Coaſt conſiſt of 122 Cannon, and are guarded Night and Day by the Cannoneers with lighted Matches.

May 27. It is not yet determined when the Prince of Soubiſe is to march with the auxiliary Troops for Bohemia. The Prince de Clermont is going into Saxony; but he will leave a Body of his Forces to prevent the allied Army, which is 70,000 ſtrong, from paſſing the Rhine.

Weſel, May 31. A Column of Hanoverians is on the Point of inveſting this Place. The French are in the greateſt Conſternation on this Account, as they are ſenſible that the Garriſon cannot make any long Reſiſtance. In ſhort, it is probable that they will ſoon be obliged to retire from the Rhine.

Portſmouth, June 6. The Fleet was ſeen off Plymouth on Friday Night, which is the laſt Intelligence we have had of them. Many imagine that they are gone to St. Maloes; but all they know of the Matter amounts to nothing at all. Others are of Opinion that they are intended againſt Breſt, which has the greateſt Appearance of Probability.

LONDON, *May* 18.

Some Letters from Vienna ſeem to intimate, that the Court is diſpoſed to riſque a Battle, rather than renounce the preſent Syſtem, the French Miniſter having given the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that the Count de Clermont ſhall immediately renew the Operations of the Campaign with Vigour; that the Duke de Broglio ſhall begin his March for Bohemia, early in the Month of June; and that the Subſidies, ſtipulated to be paid to three ſeveral Powers, ſhall be remitted without Delay. But it is ſaid, this Reſolution in the Cabinet of Vienna was very warmly oppoſed by ſome Perſons of the firſt Diſtinction.

The Carey, Tucker, from Glaſgow to Virginia, is taken and ranſomed for 2500 Guineas, the Ranſomer is carried into Bayonne.

It is ſaid that five Men of War and four Frigates, ſeen by the Rocheſter Man of War for ſome Days, from whom he took a Ship, and which did not give him Chace, were intended, at all Events to throw Succours into Louiſburg, if not intirely blocked up before their Arrival on that Coaſt, and that if it ſhould be blocked up, then to go down the River St. Lawrence to land their Stores there, and put Quebec in a proper State of Defence; the retaining one or both of thoſe Places being of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Affairs of the French in that Part of the World.

By a private Letter from Hamburgh, dated May 9, we are aſſured, that Field Marſhal Keith commands under his Pruſſian Majeſty, and actually inveſted Olmutz, which, when taken, is intended for a Place of Arms; but that the Body of Troops, which that Marſhal commanded, has joined thoſe under the Orders of General Fouquet, who by that Means is ſtrong enough to watch the Motions of Field Marſhal Daun, and his half formed imperial Army. We give this Intelligence juſt as we receive it, and cannot pretend to anſwer for or detract from its Credit.

The ſame Letters ſay, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia is in full march for Hannau, where the French have begun to diſarm, not only the Gentlemen and Burghers, but the very Peaſants; and pretend they will maintain their Poſts till they are relieved, or, which is more likely, till they know the Truth of the Report ſpread, that upon the Approach of the Pruſſians the Army of Execution had diſperſed.

We hear that a few Days ago an illuſtrious Commoner informed an auguſt Aſſembly, that he had received certain Intelligence, that France was in the moſt diſtreſſed Circumſtances: That a general Diſcontent prevailed among the People of that Kingdom; that their Colonies were without Trade, no Buſineſs being tranſacted amongſt them but by Barter; and that if that Aſſembly would ſupport him, he made no Doubt but that Nation would ſuddenly ſend a Cart Blanch to Great-Britain.

May 20. We hear that the Trial of Dr. H—— for treaſonable Correſpondence with the Enemies of Great-Britain is fixt for the 15th of June, at the Bar of the King's Bench, Weſtminſter. This Gentleman, it is ſaid, had 100l. per Annum from France, and was endeavouring to get his Stipend enlarged, that he might be enabled to keep the beſt Company, in all their different Rounds of Pleaſure, at the Time he was diſcovered; and that the Names of ſeveral other ſuſpected Perſons, with their Reſorts, are well known; who, when there ſhall appear ſufficient Evidence againſt them, will be called to Juſtice.

There are 14 Frigates, 36 Guns each, building in the River, to be compleated by September next, under great Penalties.

By private Letters from Hamburgh we learn, that Marſhal Apraxin hath juſtified himſelf ſo fully, that he hath been diſcharged from his Confinement at Narva, and was ſaluted at his Departure by the Cannon of that Fortreſs.

Some Letters from Dantzick, dated the 15th of May, aſſure us, that that City is in a perfect State of Defence, and under no Apprehenſions of being attacked; that the Ruſſian Army is entrenched; and that the Field Marſhal ſeems not to mediate any immediate Operation, while the Court of Warſaw is endeavouring to bring back the Nobles, who have retired from thence, and who inſiſt upon the King's diſavowing, by a public Act, the Conduct of the Ruſſians.

Admiralty-Office, May 27. The 18th Inſt. his Majeſty's Ship the Rocheſter, Capt. Duff, arrived at Plymouth from a Cruize, and brought in with her a French Snow, called the Cerf Volant, laden with Ordnance Stores and Flour, bound to Louiſburg, which Capt. Duff took on the 21ſt, ſhe having been ſeparated from a Squadron of French Ships of War which ſailed on the ſecond from Rochefort.

On the 23d four French Ships were brought into Falmouth, having been taken ſome Days before by a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships cruizing under

der the Command of the Honourable Capt. Keppel. They were Part of 17 Ships which ſailed the firſt of this Month from Bourdeaux, laden with Proviſions and Stores for Canada, and ſaid to be under Convoy of a large Privateer of 54 Guns, and two Frigates. When theſe Prizes left Capt. Keppel, the Officers on board them ſay, that his Squadron was in Chace of other Ships, thought to be Men of War.

May 24. There is a Report at the Court End of the Town, that Prince Edward will go a Voluntier in the intended Expedition.

By the Flanders Mail there is an Account, that a French Man of War of 64 Guns is loſt in Breſt-Water; and that they had no Hopes of ſaving any Thing.

Letter from the Iſle of Wight, May 17.

" You would be aſtoniſhed to ſee the prodigious Quantities of Artillery, and other warlike Implements, that are already brought hither; and the whole Iſland ſeems full of Soldiers. Nothing was ever puſhed with more Vigour than the Preparations for this Expedition. 'Tis allowed on all Hands, that the Whole will be ready to put to Sea in the Courſe of next Week; and 'tis confidently reported here, that the Parliament will not break up till the Event of this great Enterprize be known.

Part of a Letter from Ratiſbon, May 20.

" Prince Henry, preceded by General Meyer, is on his March, with a Body of Troops ſufficient to give Law to the Circle of Franconia, and puniſh thoſe who ſhall refuſe the Neutrality offered them. The Pruſſian Miniſter has explained himſelf very clearly on this Head, to another Miniſter. He told him at the ſame Time, that he would quickly ſee Events which would ſurprize all Europe; and that Peace would ſoon be reſtored in Germany, if the King his Maſter ſhould ſucceed in his Deſigns. By this the latter underſtood, that the King of Pruſſia purpoſes either to put Marſhal Daun between two Fires, or to march ſtreight to Vienna, and oblige the Court to withdraw the greateſt Part of its Forces from Bohemia, and thereby enable his Generals to reduce that Kingdom. Some pretend that Prince Henry, after diſperſing the Army of the Empire, will march ſtreight to the French, who are entrenching themſelves at Hannau, and, after drawing them out of that Country, penetrate into Alſace."

June 1. Lord Loudoun is arrived from North-America in his Majeſty's Ship the Hampſhire.

It is ſaid that the Conteſt for the Papal Chair, will lie between Cardinal Moſca, a Native of the eccleſiaſtic State, aged 80; Cardinal Oddi, a Native of the ſame State, formerly Nuntio at Cologne, Venice, and Liſbon, aged 78; and Cardinal Creſcenzi, a Roman, formerly Nuntio in France, aged 64.

Advices from Liſbon of the 11th ult. ſay, that 18 large Spaniſh Merchantmen lay at Bilboa and St. Sebaſtian's, ready to ſail with Proviſions for the French Colonies in America. They propoſe to return with Sugars, and the other Products of thoſe Settlements, and imagine that we ſhall reſpect them more than we do the Dutch; in which 'tis hoped they will be miſtaken.

June 8. 'Tis ſaid the Spaniſh Miniſter has lately received Advice, that his Catholic Majeſty is determined to take no Part in the preſent War; but that he is diſpoſed to do every Thing in his Power to terminate the Differences between the contending Parties.

A large Dutch Ship, firſt ſaid to be bound for Amſterdam, and afterwards for St. Euſtatia (for both which ſhe is ſaid to have Clearances) is ſent into Briſtol by the Penelope Privateer.

Some new invented Scaling-Ladders are propoſed to be made uſe of in the grand Expedition. Theſe Ladders are double, 12 Feet long, and may be raiſed by Winches to double that Height.

Cork, June 8. Yeſterday arrived here Captain Warren, who ſailed with the grand Fleet laſt Thurſday. He left them the next Night off the Start, the Wind E. N. E. their Courſe S. S. W. The Tranſports and Frigates were a-head to the Southward; Lord Anſon, with the white Flag, and Sir Edward Hawke, with the blue One at his Main-top-maſt, were in the Rear, with 22 Ships of the Line of Battle.

Limerick, June 12.

Letter from an Officer on board a Veſſel in the ſecret Expedition.

" *It is imagined that Lord Anſon will go to Ferrol (where the Spaniards have aſſembled* 18 *Sail of the Line) in order to demand a categorical Anſwer concerning the Deſtination of that Squadron.*"

Dublin, June 13. There are Letters from London, which ſay that the Troops in the Expedition were to make their deſcent at Morlaix. They are commanded by the Duke of Marlborough.

St. JAGO DE LA VEGA, June 3.

On Monday arrived from a Cruize, his Majeſty's Ship Princeſs Mary, Thomas Craven, Eſq; Commander, with a Dutch Prize, mounting 32 Guns. This Veſſel having chaſed the Man of War ſome Time, the latter affected an Indifference about her, and let her come up, when hoiſting French Colours, and hailing her in French, gave the Dutchman to underſtand ſhe was a French Man of War; and the Boat being put out, with ſome French Men in her, and a ſmart young Fellow that could ſpeak French fluently, and dreſſed *à la Mode à Paris*, they went aboard the Dutchman, who received them joyfully, and informed, that he himſelf carried a French Commiſſion; which producing, it was carried on board to ſhew Captain Craven, who, in the mean Time, had run out his Leeward Guns, which by a Turn of the Helm giving the Dutchman a fair View of, and hoiſting Engliſh Colours, the other immediately ſtruck without any Heſitation.

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, Auguſt 4.

The Paragraph of News in our laſt by Captain Lampheat, who arrived here Yeſterday Sev'night in 40 Days from Gambia, ſhould ſtand thus, as we are further informed by Capt. Harriſon, who came in the ſame Veſſel, and had the Intelligence from the Commodore himſelf, viz. That on the 6th or 7th of May laſt, Senegal, and all the French Settlements in that River, was taken by the Engliſh under the Command of Commodore Marſh; after which he came to the River Gambia, and deſtroyed a large French Settlement there called Albredah, with the Loſs of about ſix or ſeven Men, and about 11 or 12 wounded.——Commodore Marſh commands his Majeſty's Ship the Harwich of 50 Guns.—If they get the Iſland of Goree, a little to the Eaſtward of Gambia, which we have ſtrong Hopes of, by the Advices ſent Home by Commodore Marſh, by the Naſſau, the moſt valuable Part of the Coaſt of Guiney will be open to us only, i. e. the Gum Trade.——The five French Men of War, (two of 74, two of 64, and one of 20 Guns) taken on the Windward Coaſt, was by three other Engliſh Ships, who came out in the ſame Fleet, but uncertain who had the Command. The Riches taken from Senegal in Gum, Gold, Slaves, and other Effects, is ſuppoſ'd to be worth near 70,000 l. Sterling. In the Senegal Expedition there was taken one large Dutch Ship, two Snows, one Brigantine, and five Sloops. Three Engliſh Ships of the Line, two of 74, and one of 80 Guns, took the above Ships. The Naſſau and Lime have carried two Prizes to England.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 7.

Since our laſt we have had no Advices from Louiſburg, the laſt Account from that Place is 17 Days old, which was brought by Capt. Homer; but we momently expect to have an Account of its Surrender.

Laſt Monday about Noon, a violent Hurricane or Whirlwind, paſs'd through Part of Cheſſea (or Rumney-Marſh) which aroſe and came off the Water from the S. W. bending it's Courſe about N. E. ſuppoſed to extend in Width but about 4 or 5 Rod, and ſeem'd to carry all before it, tearing up by the Roots a great Number of ſtately Oaks, and Elms of above 60 Feet in Height, as alſo a great many Apple Trees in ſeveral Orchards; particularly in one Orchard only, 63 fine Trees, juſt come to their Maturity, being planted about 25 Years ago, were torn up, leaving the Ground about the Roots open 20 or 30 Feet over. With great Fury it came againſt ſome of their Stone Fences, and threw them down, in ſome Places hardly leaving one Stone upon another: A Cart ſtanding in the midſt of a Barn, loaded with Hay, was forced a conſiderable Way out; and ſome of the Poſts or Rafters of the Barn broke off.——In one Place, the Guſt ſeemed to riſe, ſo that the Limbs and Branches of lofty Trees, were broke off as if cut with an Ax. It paſs'd by one Corner of a Dwelling-Houſe, and ſhook it ſo violently, that the People expecting it would be turn'd over, ran out to ſave their Lives. So violent a Hurricane, was ſcarcely ever known in theſe Parts.

Extract of a Letter from Lake-George, July 26.

" *Many of the Wounded in the late Repulſe, are recovering, and ſome got perfectly well. You may know that Major Campbell of the Highlanders died at Fort Edward on the* 17*th, and the* 18*th at the Camp; the principal Engineer of our Army, Mr. Clerk; both theſe Gentlemen died of their Wounds in the late Storm. Col. Grant is recovered, as is alſo Major Eyres, who is appointed chief Engineer. Several Promotions and Preferments are now taking Place in the Army. Col. Lyman's Son of Connecticut, and Capt. Whiting from Weſterly, are both made Enſigns in General Abercrombie's Regiment. None of the vacant Field Offices are yet filled up. Some Lines are now forming round our Camp. It is impoſſible for any in my Station to know what is deſigned to be next attempted. The Affair of Col. Nicolls's Regiment at Half-Way Brook, occaſions much Reflection here. The faireſt Opportunity of cutting the Enemy off, was not only loſt, but juſt Grounds given for throwing Diſhonour upon the Province.*"

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 14.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, July 30.

" Tho' I ſhall not enter into Particulars of what we have been doing ſince I ſaw you, yet upon the Whole have been much fatigued: As the News-Papers are full of our going to, and returning from, Ticonderoga, ſhall only incloſe you an Account of the Artillery we had, which I don't obſerve noticed in any of the public Prints. As for News we have none but diſagreeable; laſt Evening we had Intelligence that 38 Ox Teams (4 in each) eſcorted by a Party of 35 Men (Regulars) were attacked by a Party of the Enemy, 32 of the Eſcort, and all the Teams were killed, 10 or 12 of which were loaded for the General; this happened between Fort-Edward and the Lake.

An Account of the Artillery carried over the Lake.

Four 18 Pounders, Iron,	One 13 Inch Mortar,
Six 12 Pounders, Braſs,	Two 10 Inch Ditto,
Six 6 Pounders, Ditto,	Nine 8 Inch Hoyets,
Eight Braſs Royals,	Four 5½ Inch Ditto.

200 Rounds for each.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 17.

Laſt Night arrived here Capt. Simpſon, in 25 Days from Antigua, by whom we have Advice, that the Evening he ſailed, the Brig Prince of Wales arrived there in 25 Days from Cork, and brought Advice, that the Fleet under Admiral Anſon, and the Troops under the Duke of Marlborough, had taken St. Maloes, and deſtroyed One Hundred and Thirty-ſeven Veſſels, Two of which were Men of War, Forty Privateers from 40 to 20 Guns; and that they were ſtill in Poſſeſſion, and moleſting them. Alſo that Admiral Saunders had taken 7 Men of War.

From the Weſtward we hear, that General Forbes ſet out from Carliſle on Friday laſt for Ray's-Town; and that Part of the Army had paſſed the Mountains; ſo that we may ſhortly expect ſome important News from that Quarter.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, July 24.

" Laſt Friday and Saturday we were alarmed by two French Frigates who had been cruizing off for ſeveral Days. On Saturday they took the Brig Tyrrel (a Privateer of Barbados) and ſome ſmall Veſſels, and were once ſo near as to be fired at from Charles's Fort.——The laſt Account we have of theſe Frigates is, that one of them, two or three Days ago met with the Antigua Privateer Brig, who, however, got off, but not without much Damage.——The French Privateers take a great many Prizes, tho' they are very often taken themſelves."

By Captain Atkins, from Liſbon, there is a Report, that two French Men of War are taken by ſome of our Ships, and carried into Leghorn.

In a Letter from Halifax, dated July 24, Eight at Night, it is ſaid, That a Veſſel was juſt then arrived from Louiſburg, in two Days Paſſage, the Captain of which informed, that before he came away he ſaw three French Line of Battle Ships burnt down to the Water's Edge; that a fourth would ſoon have the ſame Fate; and that the Town was all in Flames.

From Lake-George there is Advice, that four of our People, who were Priſoners at Caneſedage (an Indian Caſtle above Montreal) have made their Eſcape, and return'd to the Lake. They report that the French are like to have a bad Harveſt; that all the Men they could muſter were ſent to Carillon, but that many of them had come back; and that the Governor of Montreal had ſuffered the Indians to carry Enſign Downing to Caneſedage, where they cut his Ears almoſt off, and otherwiſe uſed him very ill.

From Albany we learn, that Major Rogers was come in from a Scout, in which he met with a Party of the Enemy, and brought off 36 Scalps, two Priſoners, and a French Deſerter; but that he had 16 Men killed, 40 wounded, and Capt. Puttman was miſſing. He had with him 700 Men, beſides an Officer of the 44th Regiment, and 60 Regulars.

On Thurſday, the Third Inſtant, the Britannia Privateer, Captain M'Pherſon, arrived here in 21 Days from Jamaica, from whom we have the following Account, viz. That on the 15th of May laſt he took a large Ship from Leoganne, with Dutch Papers, and a French Crew on board, into which he put his firſt Lieutenant, a Midſhipman, and

and 18 Hands. The next Morning, being then off the West Caicos Bank, he saw another large Ship, which he gave Chace to, came up with, and found to be a Frigate, with 20 Guns upon one Deck. About 10 o'Clock the Britannia shewed her Colours, and fired a Gun, which the Frenchman returned, hoisted his Colours, and for about an Hour fired his Stern Chaces constantly at Captain M'Pherson, without his returning one Shot. After this he gave the Frigate a Broadside, and ran out his Oars, in order to get nearer the Ship; but finding that most of the Enemy's Shot took Place, and his People at the Oars much exposed, some of whom were already killed, he laid them in, and began the Action, which continued equally severe on both Sides for about an Hour; during which Time he experienced that the Frigate was too heavy for him at such a Distance, therefore determined to lay her along Side; upon which he ceased Firing, ran out his Oars again, and being fully resolved on boarding, fixed Lanniards to the Oars, that they might be launched overboard, and expected every Moment to have their Grapplings on board the Enemy; when, by some Mistake, the Oars were launched without Orders, and the Privateer was at least twice her own Length from the Frigate, and could not make Way enough to run up to her; so that he was obliged to engage a second time in a very different Manner from what was intended; having then no other Chance but to dispute it at that Distance with a Ship of 22 Nine-pounders, within half Pistol-shot, and, at the same time, so unfortunate, as not to be within Reach of heaving a Hand Granade into her, nor could they get nearer or farther off from one another, there not being the least Breath of Wind. Thus the Engagement lasted for about an Hour and a Half, in as smart a Manner, perhaps, as has happened betwixt two Ships, when Capt M'Pherson was wounded in the Breast by a Wadd; in about Half an Hour after had his Right-arm shattered by a Shot above the Wrist; and immediately upon that received another Shot, which almost carried away the same Arm above the Elbow. Upon this he was obliged to be carried down to the Doctor, after first requesting the second Lieutenant to continue to fight the Ship, for that the Enemy must soon strike, and encouraging his People to stand by her; which they all promised to do, and in general did, fighting most gallantly; but the Captain, with great Surprize and Sorrow, soon after heard the Orders given for striking his Colours, tho' he had often publickly declared he would never strike to that Ship; and this happened just at the Time when the Frenchman had ordered his Colours to be struck; so that a Moment or two's Delay in hawling down the Britannia's Colours, would have saved her, and made a Prize of the Frigate. Captain M'Pherson's Company consisted of 118 Men; his Metal 16 Six-pounders, and six small Guns on the Quarter-deck, he had 12 Men killed outright, and 27 wounded, five of which have since died of their Wounds. The Frigate mounted 20 Guns, Nine-pounders, but being pierced for 22, fought 11 of a Side, had 22 Men killed, the Number of the Wounded not known. The Britannia had 270 Shot through her Larboard Side, some of which under Water; and the Masts, Yards and Rigging of both Ships, were in a most shatter'd Condition, most of which shot away. Captain M'Pherson's first Lieutenant, in the Prize, was in Sight during the Action, and seeing the Privateer's Fire much smarter towards the End of the Engagement than the Frenchman's, and observing her Colours flying, and the Frigate's struck (a French Finesse, in order to deceive him) imagined Capt. M'Pherson had taken her, so bore down upon him, when he was brought to, and taken. The French Capt. used Capt. M'Pherson in the most humane and genteel Manner; and finding it impossible, in the Condition the Vessels were in, to carry the Privateer with him, after throwing all her Guns and Ammunition overboard, gave her to him, and wished him safe into Port. In eight Days after, he, with great Difficulty, got to Jamaica, a mere Wreck. The first and second Lieutenants, with five of the Britannia's People, were carried off in the Frigate.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 24.

Monday last the General Assembly of this Province was Dissolved.

Next Day Writs of Election were Issued, returnable the 3d Day of *October* next.

Saturday the second of *September* is appointed for the Election of Two Representatives for this City.

And,

Monday the 11th of *September*, is fix'd for the Election of Four Representatives for this County.

Notwithstanding what we have before heard from *Louisburg*, we are now told, that it had not surrendered on the 29th of *July*; but that great Part of the City was then reduced to Ashes, and a general Assault by Sea and Land intended in a Day or Two after, if they did not prevent it by a Capitulation.

— CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,

Snow Dunlop, Ralph Boyle, from Glasgow;
Brig Recovery, Daniel Robbins, from St. Martin's.

Cleared for Departure,

Schooner West-River, J. Crockett, for Barbados;
Sloop Betty, John M'Caull, for New-York.

August 22, 1758.

Mr. GREEN,

PUBLISH *the following in your* GAZETTE, *for which you shall be Paid and Indemnified, by*

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

THE ill Treatment that I received from Ten Gentlemen, a little before the last Election in *Charles* County, by a scandalous Paper being forg'd and industriously publish'd to the Prejudice of my Character, obliges me, as well in justification to myself, as to prevent any future Differences that might arise betwixt my Friends and others, on the subject Matter of that Paper, as also to put it in the power of the Candid to judge of the Truth and Consistency of the Charge exhibited against me. The Reason of my deferring it 'till this Time, was, the Hopes of my being able to get the original Paper or Copy into my hands; but as this has often been refus'd me, unless I would engage my Honour not to make it Public, I despair of being gratify'd, and therefore, as the same has been read to me more than once, I think I can from Memory insert the exact Contents of it; if I should be mistaken, the Gentlemen I hope will set me right by publishing the Original, which I take to consist of the following Words:

"*Whereas various Reports have prevailed concerning Mr.* "Daniel-of-St. Thomas Jenifer's *Conduct in an Address pre-*"*sented the Governor the 16th of* April 1756, *we the under-*"*written hereby Certify the matter to be thus*; *That upon the* "*Address being Read, the Question was put for it's Passage,* "*whereupon the House divided, and Mr.* Jenifer *was with* "*the Majority, for Approving*; *some Time after the Yeas and* "*Nays were called for, upon which, Mr.* Jenifer *told the* "*House he had an Objection to make, which the House thought* "*a reasonable one, and* Alteration was made accordingly: *The* "*Question being again put for it's Passage, and altho' the said* "Jenifer *Voted for the Address*, with all it's Imperfections, "*yet when it was made* agreeable to his own request *he Voted* "*against it.*

"John Addison,
"George Fraser,
"Joseph Chapline,
"Josiah Beall,
"Henry Wright Crabb,
"Edward Sprigg,
"John Hawkins,
"John Jordan,
"John Stoddert,
"John Bracco.

If these Gentlemen had been fuller on the Subject, and inform'd the Public, who were the Reporters, and for what End or by whose Means this Certificate was obtain'd, the Objection I made to the Address, the Part expung'd, and the Alteration that was made, then they might have had something to have form'd their Judgment upon, and thereby in some measure had it in their Power of discovering the Truth of their Assertions. As to the former part of this Charge, I shall only Answer by giving a minute detail of the Facts as they really happen'd; and Appeal to the then Lower House of Assembly for the Truth of the relation. A Day or two after I had the Honour of a Seat in that House, the forementioned Address was brought in and had it's Second Reading; I knew not what Evidence had been offered in support of many of the Facts therein contained, as they were canvass'd long before I came into the House, in a former Session; but that *Pye*'s Pardon was procured from the Protestant Gentlemens Names being made use of *without their Privity or Consent*, I knew to be a Mistake: I was not then acquainted with the Method of Objecting to every Paragraph, as they were Read, I thought to offer mine upon the Conclusion; accordingly I got up to offer such as occurr'd to me, but was prevented by the Speaker's putting the Question; the House divided, and the Majority came over to the side where I was standing, (the Assembly at that Time not sitting in the Court-House, but in a private Room where Divisions were not always regularly made,) as soon as the Division was over, I, still keeping in the same Place and Posture, offer'd my Objections; whether they were removed or not, I shall submit to the Judgment of the Public. The Objection I made, and which they will all grant, was, that Mr. *Samuel Hanson*, myself, and several other Protestant Gentlemen, had Sign'd a Petition to the Governor for *Pye*'s Pardon, and therefore I could not say, that I had any reason to suspect, that the Protestant Gentlemens Names to that Petition, were made use of *without their Consent*: This was the Objection to that Address: Now for the Paragraph relative thereto, which, notwithstanding my foregoing Objection to the Draft of that Address Read in the House, and which the *Certificate* says, WAS ALTERED ACCORDING TO MY OBJECTION, stands thus in the Address sent the Governor, as may be seen in the printed Votes and Proceedings of that Session, Page 38, *viz.*

"And as your Excellency has not assured us, that the "Application of the Protestant Gentlemen, in the Neigh-"bourhood of these Persons, was immediately from them-"selves, we think we have Room to suspect, that their "Names might have been made Use of, without their Pri-"vity and Consent."

And now, upon comparing this Paragraph with my Objection, Will any Man of Candour say, that Alteration was made in the Draft agreeable to my Objection? Or, that I could be justified in Voting for an Address, alledging Facts contrary to my own Knowledge? And why any Man, or Set of Men, acting in so high a Station, should disgrace themselves so far as to subscribe their Names to Falsehoods, in order to prejudice the Character of a Person who never gave them the least Cause for any Attempts of that Sort, is most surprizing, and unworthy Persons of the lowest Character. It gives me Pleasure to think, that Malice, after all it's Researches, could not find out, in my Conduct, whilst in the House, any Thing that would be look'd upon by candid Persons, as a Stain upon my Reputation. This I take for granted, as will the Public, when they consider the mean Subterfuge of Deception that has been made Use of. If they have any Thing that can be objected, I call upon them to point it out; and defy any to prove, that I have ever attempted to give the Peoples Money to Purposes they themselves would disallow, or abridge them of their Privileges in any Shape whatever; nor can he even say it, unless he has a Mind to walk in the Path those Gentlemen have done. Truth is the Glory, and should be the Pride, of every Person, but more especially of those who act in dignify'd Characters; and if Persons will confine themselves thereto, I shall not take any Taking amiss that they can or shall say. Was I to allow myself the Liberty of finding Fault, it's more than probable, that I could give the Public many Instances of Behaviour of some of these Gentlemen, that would not be thought worthy Example or Imitation. I never Voted, and afterwards come in and said, that I did not understand the Question, and desire the Votes to be expunged that my Conduct might not appear to my Constituents; nor after I found upon a division that I could carry a Point by changing Sides, to do it; or yet say, that a Bill ought not to be brought in for his Majesty's Service, and the Relief of the Frontier, when the Savages were committing the greatest Acts of Cruelty on the neighbouring Inhabitants. If it should be desired, I shall be more explicit as to these Particulars; but at present I have neither Time nor Inclination to go into a Detail of every particular Fact, or Piece of Behaviour, that might be thought Faulty: Therefore I shall conclude with observing, that if the Facts alledg'd, be true, they need not have been apprehensive of that Part of their Conduct being exposed to the World; and if they were not true, they ought not to have asserted them; but this Piece of Behaviour, together with the secret Manner of framing, and afterwards publishing that curious Performance, without giving me an Opportunity of Answering, wears such a Face, as must raise the Abhorrence and Detestation of every honest and impartial Man.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

STRAYED or Stolen, from *Annapolis* Pasture, on Monday the 21st of *August*, a Black Horse about 14½ Hands high; he has a bob Tail, a bushy Mane, and branded on the near Buttock thus CE.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Five Shillings. RICHARD TOOTELL.

August 17, 1758.

ESCAPED out of *Anne-Arundel* County Goal, on the 12th Instant, *John Mason* (who was committed for Felony) about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a dark Complexion; had on when he made his Escape, a Sailor's Jacket, black Shag Breeches, and Yarn Stockings.

Whoever brings the said *Mason* to the Subscriber, at *Annapolis*, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

COMMITTED to *Anne-Arundel* County Goal, as a Runaway, on the 5th Instant, *Maria Davis*, an *English* Woman, who says she belongs to *John Goldsmith*, of *St. Mary's* County.

Her Master may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

TEN PISTOLES REWARD.

BROKE out of *Charles* County Goal, the 26th of *July* last, a Criminal under Sentence of Death, *viz.* a Mulatto Slave named *Charles*, alias *Butler*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, much Pitted with the Small Pox; the Cloaths he had on uncertain, as he had different kinds with him in Goal; he is a very nimble active Fellow, acquainted with most parts of the Province; it is supposed he will make for *Carolina*. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, or commits him to any Goal so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have TEN PISTOLES Reward, paid by

JOHN FENDALL, *Sheriff of* Charles *County*.

COMMITTED to *Calvert* County Goal, as a Runaway, a Negro Man who says his Name is *Sambo*, and belongs to *William Greenwood* of *Northumberland* County, in *Virginia*, that he formerly was Waiting-man to Mr. *Ephraim King* on the *Eastern-Shore*.

His Master may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JOHN SMITH, Sheriff.

ARCHIBALD BAIRD,

Tobacconist, from LONDON,

Living near the Powder-House Hill in Annapolis,

MANUFACTURES all sorts of TOBACCO, and Sells in large or small Quantities,

To be SOLD, for Ready Money,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Kent* County, within five or six Miles of *Cheſter-Town*, known by the Name of *Warner's Adornment*, containing One Hundred and Fifty-one Acres, more or leſs, with Two or Three old Houſes on it. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Land, for Terms and further Particulars, apply to the Subſcriber living on *Kent-Iſland*.

THOMAS PRICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to *John Raitt*, my late Huſband, deceaſed, whether on Book-Account, Note, Bond, or other Specialty, are deſired forthwith to come and ſettle, and pay off the ſame, to prevent Trouble. And any Perſons having any Demands or Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to bring in their reſpective Accounts, that they may be diſcharged, by

ANNE RAITT, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. The STORE-GOODS belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, which are ſortable, and very ſuitable to the Seaſon, will be ſold extremely cheap, until the Whole is diſpoſed of.

Alſo to be ſold, a very ſightly Light Bay Mare, going 5 Years old, above 14 Hands high, and has exceeding good Gaits.

RUM by the Hogſhead or by Retail, SUGAR by the Barrel or by the ſingle Hundred, alſo good freſh LEMONS and LIMES, to be Sold at reaſonable Rates, by JOHN INCH.

N. B. The ſaid *Inch* carries on his SILVER SMITH's BUSINESS as uſual; and has a compleat Hand who underſtands the JEWELLER's BUSINESS, makes MOTTO RINGS, *&c.* in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

July 19, 1758.

RAN away from the Subſcriber the 16th Inſtant, a Convict Servant Man named *James Nottingham*, by Occupation a Farrier, he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has a ſore Leg, and is much addicted to ſtrong Liquor. He had on an old blue Frize Coat torn under the Arms, an old Scarlet Jacket with yellow and red Worſted Lace, a white Shirt, and a Felt Hat. He took with him an old *India* Chintz Jacket, and ſundry other Cloaths which I do not particularly remember. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall have One Piſtole Reward, if taken in *Charles* County; Two Piſtoles, if taken in any other Part of this Province; and if out of it, Four Piſtoles, paid by JOHN FENDALL, Sheriff of *Charles* County.

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the Seventeenth Day of OCTOBER *next*,

A PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, on the Race-Ground near the City of *Annapolis*, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, that never won at one Time, any Purſe or Match above One Hundred Piſtoles. The Weight to be 120 *lbs.* The Winner to have the beſt of Three Heats. One Piſtole and a Half to be paid at Entrance with *Jonas Green* Four Days before the Race, or Two Piſtoles at the Poſt. If Three reputed Running Horſes ſhould not Enter, to be no Race: If only One or Two Enter, each of them to receive Five Piſtoles. All Diſputes to be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed.

N. B. 'Tis expected that on the next Day, there will be a Purſe of TWENTY PISTOLES; the winning Horſe on the firſt Day to be excluded.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON *and* GLASGOW, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* FRANCIS's-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

GREAT Variety of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, for Caſh, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange.

JAMES JOHNSON.

CORDAGE of all Sizes to be Sold by the Subſcriber in ANNAPOLIS.

BASIL WHEELER.

IMPORTED *from* LONDON,

In the Snow TRYTON, MATTHEW SPENCER, *Commander, and the Ship* DUKE WILLIAM, WILLIAM BRADFORD, *Commander, A choice Parcel of* EUROPEAN *and* EAST-INDIA GOODS, *and to be Sold by the Subſcribers, at their Store in* BALTIMORE-TOWN, *near the New Wharff, very reaſonably,*

SCARLET, black, blue, mix'd, and Snuff-colour'd Broad-Cloths, *German* Serges, Forreſt Cloths, Fearnoughts, Snakeſkin, Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Spelling-Books, Plays, Hiſtories, *Æſop*'s Fables, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Sheep Shears, Sickles, Frying Pans, Steel, Grindſtones, Nails of all Sorts, Wheat Riddles, Broad Axes, Broad Chizzels, Heading Ditto, Carpenters Adzes, Augers of ſeveral Sizes, ſollid cheek'd Hammers, Bricklayers and Plaiſterers Trowels, HL Hinges of different Sizes, Gimblets, ſecret Padlocks, Marking Irons, Cloſet Locks, Smiths Files of different Sizes, Croſs Cut and Handſaw Ditto, Two Foot Rules, beſt Steel Plate Hand Saws, Carpenters Pencils, Slates and Pencils, large Double Spring Stock Locks, Joiners Planes of ſeveral Sizes, Iron Pots, Anchors and Cables, Cordage, Seine, Sewing, and Bolt Rope Twine, Houſeline and Marline, deep Sea, Hand, Log, and *Hambro'* Lines, Fiſhing Lines, Sewing Silk, Scarlet Silk, and Hair Twiſt, Buttons of ſeveral Sorts, Printed Callicoes, Chintzes, Nankeens, *India* Dimities, Hummums, Printed Handkerchiefs, Yard wide Muſlin, white and dyed Jeans, Scarlet and Plain Womens Cloaks, Wool Cards, Mens Gloves, Womens Ditto, Womens Mittens, Mens W Thread Hoſe, Womens Emboſs'd Thread Silk Clock'd Ditto, fine Scarlet and Black Worſted Breeches Patterns, Writing Paper, Corks, Gafflets, ſtrip'd white Flannel, Flower'd Serge, *Welch* Cotton, Mens and Boys Caſtor and Felt Hats, Gunpowder, Shot and Lead, Mens and Womens Pumps, Womens Callimanco and Leather Shoes, Childrens Black and *Morocco* Shoes, Pewter of all Sorts, Hair and Lawn Sieves, Hour Glaſſes, *Weſton*'s Snuff, *Durham* Flour of Muſtard, Cutlery of all Sorts, Cotton Wick, Womens and Girls Stays, Looking Glaſſes, China of different Sorts, Match-Coating, Drab and Duffel Great Coats, Pea Jackets, $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, and $\frac{10}{4}$ Blankets, $\frac{7}{4}$ and $\frac{8}{4}$ *Torrington* Rugs, fine $\frac{10}{4}$ Worſted Rugs, Bunting, Single and Double Refined Sugar, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, *French* and Fig Indico, Allom, Tammies, Yard wide Stuffs, Tobines plain and figur'd, Crape, Scarlet and plain Everlaſtings, Grand Durels, Marvellets, Threads, Tapes, Binding, Gartering, Cotton and Silk Laces, Ferrets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Mohair, Crewels of all Colours, *London* and *Glover*'s Needles, Copperas, Sagathies, Earthen and white Stone Ware, *Lubeck* Duck, Hempen brown Sprigs, Brown Rolls, brown and white *Ruſſia* Sheeting, Long, Spotted, and Clear Lawn, Cambricks, *Britiſh* Oſnabrigs, *Iriſh* Linens, Buckrams, ſtrip'd Linens, Cotton Check, Cotton Hollands, Cotton Gowns, dyed Fuſtians, Ell wide Thickſets, *French* Wax Necklaces, Gymp, Lace, Worſted Hoſe of different Sorts, Serge *Deniſme*, Cloath Bruſhes, Diaper, *Ruſſia* Drab, brown Sileſias, figur'd Dimities, Cotton Counterpanes, *Turky* Carpets, Singlo Tea, Bed Ticking, Mens Hunting Saddles and Houſings, Barley Corns, Black Ruſſell, fine Hair Shag, Harbine Groggram, Whole Curb Bridles, Half Curb Ditto, Snaffle Bridles and Girths, *Cheſhire* Cheeſe, large and ſmall Sugar Boxes, with Locks and Keys, large and ſmall Horn Lanthorns, Rozin, Guns, Bejutipauts, black *China* Taffaties, Pink Ditto, changeable *Perſian* Ditto, Glue, Braſs Candleſticks and Snuffers, Spring Steel Snuffers, white Metal Candleſticks, large Bell Metal Mortars and Peſtles, large Braſs Cocks, Braſs Locks, Iron Thumb Latches, Box Irons, Heaters, and Stands, Braſs Top'd Shovels and Tongs, poliſh'd Iron Shutter and Door Bolts, Sail Needles and Palms, Curriers Knives, Mens Slippers, Camblets, Boots, and Croſs Cut Saws.

CROXALL *and* MOALE.

FOUND in *Annapolis*, and now in the Poſſeſſion of *Patrick Creagh*, Four SILVER SPOONS of different Marks, and a Parcel of DRUM HOOKS. The Owner may have them, on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

WHEREAS *Thomas Wilſon*, of *Queen-Anne's* County, Gentleman, hath, by Power of Attorney, authorized and impowered the Subſcriber to ſell and diſpoſe of, in the Name of him the ſaid *Thomas Wilſon*, and for the Purpoſes therein mentioned, One Tract or Parcel of LAND called *Plain Dealing*, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-ſeven Acres, more or leſs. And,

One other Tract or Parcel of LAND adjoining thereto, called *Jackſon's Boggs*, containing Forty-ſix Acres, more or leſs, commodiouſly ſituated on navigable Water on the Eaſtern Bay, in the aforeſaid County (oppoſite to *Kent-Iſland*, and the Land in *Talbot* County belonging to *Matthew Tilghman*, Eſq; and adjoining to the Land of Mr. *John Blake*); whereon are ſeveral Tenements in good Repair, which Rent for Thirty-five Pounds Currency or upwards, after deducting the Quit-Rents and Land-Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the aforeſaid LANDS will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at *Queen's-Town* in *Queen-Anne's* County, on Wedneſday the Twenty-third Day of *Auguſt* next, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange payable at *London*.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſatisfied concerning the Title, by applying to

JOHN BRACCO.

A SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For Raiſing the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uſes within the ſaid CITY; to conſiſt of 4000 TICKETS, at 15*s* each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, *viz.*

Prizes.		Value.		Amount.
1	of	100 £.	is	100 £.
2	of	75	are	150
4	of	50	are	200
8	of	25	are	200
12	of	15	are	180
20	of	10	are	200
30	of	5	are	150
125	of	2	are	250
1000	of	1:2:6	are	1125
1 firſt Drawn, not otherwiſe a Prize				6
1 laſt Drawn, Ditto, - - -				4
1204 Prizes,		Amounting to		2565
2796 Blanks.		Sum raiſed £.		435 for above Uſes.

4000 Tickets at 15*s.* each, make 3000 £.

THE Uſes to which the above Sum of 435 *l.* is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the beſt Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raiſing that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated ſo much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 *per Cent.*) Nothing more need be ſaid for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will ſoon be all Sold, as near One Thouſand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are diſpos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-Houſe in *Annapolis*, in the Preſence of Five of the Managers at leaſt, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall think proper to attend.

The Managers, *viz.* Meſſieurs *John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacquet, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnſon, John Clapham*, and *Bennett Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be publiſhed in the *Maryland* GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd: And thoſe not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Public, for the Uſes above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the ſame Manner as State Lotteries in *England*.

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at leaſt, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.